TELEGRAPHIC.

BRYAN ARGUMENTS.

He Quotes McKinley and Bismarck in Support of His Position.

THE ONLY CLASS ISSUE RAISED.

The Average Farmer, He Says, Knows More About Finances Than the Average Banker.

DOVER, Del., Sept. 21.—Candidate Bryan began his speechmaking in Delaware this afternoon by addressing a large crowd which had assembled at the fair grounds to hear him. Excursion trains brought many people from other parts of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland.

Mr. Bryan said in part: "If things are good, then there is no reason why we should make any change in legislation. If our present condition is satisfactory, then we ought to leave it alone, and not make a change. No one can advocate any kind of remedial legislation except on the theory that there is something that needs remedying. Our opponents assume the condition, and I tell you that you cannot remedy the present condition except by financial legislation. Our opponents tell us that the trouble is in the tariff question, and that if we could secure a tariff, then times would get good again. I want to read you an extract from a speech made last Saturday by the Republican candidate for President at Canton. He said: 'Under the Republican protective policy we enjoyed for more than thirty years the most marvelous prosperity that has ever been given to any nation of the world. We not only had individual prosperity, but we had national prosperity.'

"Now, there is a statement made within a week by the presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, pointing back for thirty years to 1866 and telling the people that during that period we enjoyed the most marvelous prosperity of any nation in the world, and that we had both individual prosperity and national prosperity. I want to show you how distance lends enchantment to the view.

"I want to show you by this same witness, an testimony given six years ago, that after thirty years of his kind of policy the farmers of this country were not prosperous. If you will take the report filed with the McKinley bill on the 14th of April, 1890, you will find the words which I wish to quote: 'That there is a widespread depression in this industry today cannot be counted,' speaking of agriculture. That is what the presidential candidate said, when he deliberately wrote the report.

"Again in that same report he said: 'One of the chief complaints now prevalent among our farmers is that they can get no price for their crops at all commensurate with the labor and capital invested in their production.' That is what he said after thirty years of the kind of policy which the candidate of the Republican party says will bring you prosperity. Let me read again: 'We have not believed that our people, already suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices.' After thirty years of that kind of policy he tells you that the people are suffering from low prices, and that no country ever suffered when prices were fairly remunerative in every field of labor. Now let me read again what he says in this same report: 'This great industry, speaking of agriculture, is foremost in magnitude and importance in our country. Success and prosperity is possible to other industries if agriculture prospers.'

"That's what he said in 1890, that there was depression in agriculture after thirty years of his tariff policy, and without prosperity in agriculture there could be no prosperity among the leading industries of the country.

"Let me read you just one more extract: 'The depression in agriculture is not confined to the United States. The reports of the agricultural department indicate that this distress is general; that great Britain, France and Germany are suffering in a lesser degree than the farmers of the United States.'

"There he is telling us that there is a depression in agriculture, and giving the causes of it. He quotes eminent agricultural authors in the Old World, and telling us that agricultural depression is even more marked over there than it is here. I want you to remember that when you read in the papers that he has said that for thirty years we had such marvelous prosperity in this country. [Great applause.]

"Now, my friends, I have quoted you that he said that there was depression in agriculture in Germany. I want to read you what Prince Bismarck says about the condition of affairs in Germany. Our opponents are in the habit of telling us that all the civilized nations are in favor of the gold standard. The Germans who live in this country point with pride to the greatness of this illustrious German, Prince Bismarck. Let me read you what he says within a few weeks in regard to bimetalism, and then we whether the statement that the gold standard has been a good thing for Germany. [Great applause.] In a letter written to Gov. Culberson of Texas, and dated on the 24th day of August, 1896, Prince Bismarck says: 'Your sentiments favor of July 1st has been received. I have always had a predilection for bimetalism, but I would not write in office, claim my views of the matter to be infallibly true when advanced against the views of experts. I hold to this view that it would be advisable to bring about between the nations chiefly engaged in the world's commerce a mutual agreement in favor of the establishment of bimetalism.' If the gold standard had been a blessing to Germany why would he not say that it was better to keep the gold standard instead of getting rid of it and substituting the double standard by international agreement? Considered from a commercial and industrial standpoint, the United States is freer by far in its movements than any nation in Europe, and hence if the people of the United States were not prosperous, if you will take the report filed with the McKinley bill on the 14th of April, 1890, you will find the words which I wish to quote: 'That there is widespread depression in this industry today cannot be counted,' speaking of agriculture. That is what the presidential candidate said, when he deliberately wrote the report.

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